9.4 Scott River Region

Information for this region is limited to the Lower Scott River Fire Safe Council boundaries, except maps which represent the entire region.

Table of Contents

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the Scott River Region is the entire Scott River watershed.

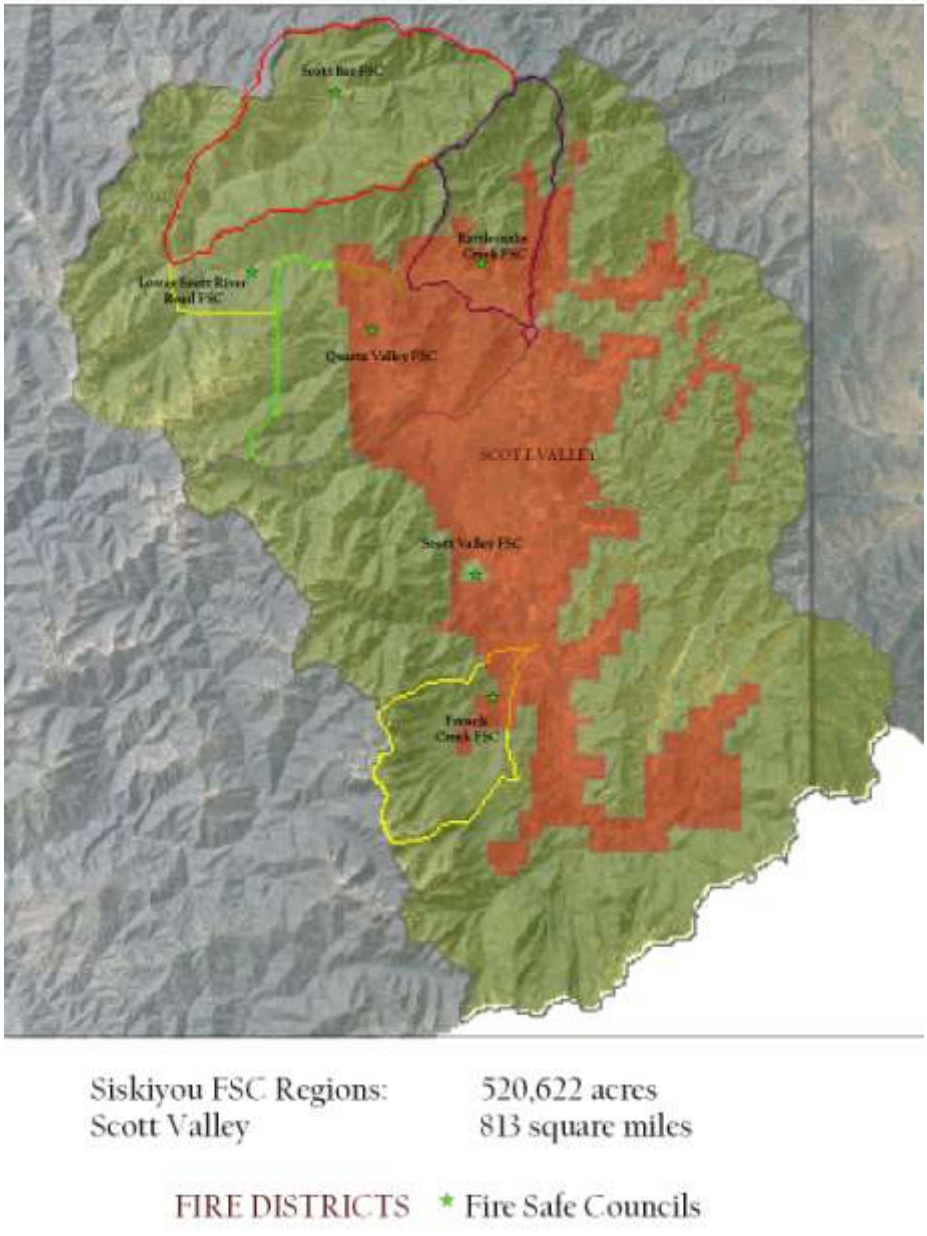


Figure 12: Map of Scott River Region

The Scott River watershed lies in western central Siskiyou County in northern California. It is part of the Klamath Mountain Province, which encompasses land in both Oregon and California. The Scott River flows northerly to its confluence with the Klamath River near Scott Bar. The Scott River watershed is a large area with substantial variation in geology, geomorphology and climate. The watershed drains a total of 520,612 acres (813 mi2).

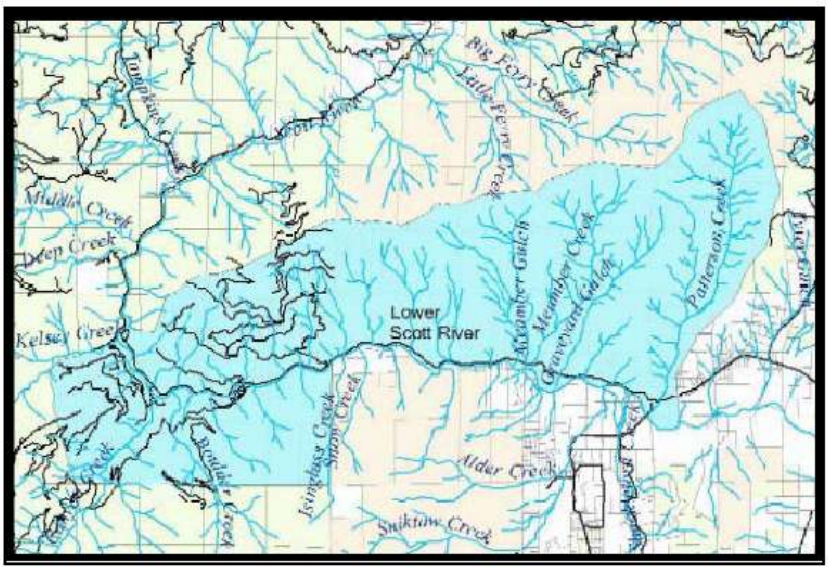
Several sub-areas exist within the region and are identified as:

- Scott Bar
- Lower Scott River
- Quartz Valley
- Quartz Valley
- Scott Valley
- French Creek

Information regarding the boundaries of each sub-area are limited at this time.The Lower Scott River area defines the extent of information in this section.

Lower Scott River

The majority of the FSC Area lies on the north side of the Scott River, extending from the riverbank upslope to the ridge top of the Scott Bar Mountains including Russell Peak in the east and Anderson Peak to the west. The highest elevation in the FSC Area is Anderson Peak at about 5900'. This "Scott Bar Mountains" portion of the FSC Area is more developed, though still rural, than the previously described "south band"; there are approximately 75 privately owned parcels on this side of the river which have structures on them.



Lower Scott River Fire Safe Council Area

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

There are currently several interest groups in the Scott Valley: the United States Forest Service; California Department of Fish & Game, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; Siskiyou County, the Karuk and Shasta Tribes of California, resource users (mining, logging, grazing, recreation, fishing and others) and various community entities such as: Scott River Watershed Council, several local Fire Safe Councils, Volunteer Fire & Rescue, and local conservation groups.

LANDSCAPE/LAND USE

An estimated 34% of the Scott River subbasin land base is administered by the Forest Service, 3% is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 27% is owned by industrial timber companies, and the remaining 36% in other private ownership. Of the National Forest lands within the subbasin, __% are managed as federally designated wilderness and approximately __% as Late-Successional Reserve. There are a couple of small Rancherias of the Karuk and Shasta Tribes of California's Ancestral Territory within the subbasin. Several hundred acres of public lands are reserved as mining claims in accord with the 1872 Mining Law that entitles the claimant to mineral rights.

There are approximately 4,000 people that currently reside within the subbasin. Residences are dispersed throughout the subbasin with concentrations located in, or near, the towns of Etna, Fort Jones, Callahan, and Greenview. In addition the community is made up of several outlying small neighborhoods and isolated forest residencies very typical of the wildland-urban interface.

Lower Scott River Area

The FSC Area encompasses about 24,648 acres of private and public lands. The area is dominated by the south aspect slope of Scott Bar Mountains and the Scott River Canyon; it also includes a one mile wide band of forested slopes on the south bank of the river. The area is bisected from east to west by Scott River Road (the sole access) and the Wild and Scenic Scott River. Roughly two-thirds of the FSC Area is privately owned by Fruitgrowers Supply Company and numerous other private individuals ranging in size from 10-200+ acres. The remaining one-third of the FSC Area is publicly owned land managed by the US Forest Service.

TOPOGRAPHY, SLOPE, ASPECT, ELEVATION

The Scott River basin is a complex area geologically, with a variety of bedrock and several different geomorphic landscapes. The basin can be divided into a number of

geomorphic landscapes, each with a unique climate, topography, hydrology, and distinctive vegetation.

For the purposes of interpretation the Scott Valley can divided into six geomorphic units based on climate, topography, and hydrology. They are referred to as; East Headwaters, West Headwaters, Valley, Eastside, Westside, and Canyon. The headwaters are divided into East Headwater and West Headwater with the primary difference being the broad alluvial valley characteristic of the East compared to the more rapidly drained narrow alluvial nature of the West. The East Headwater has a large component of irrigated pasture and the West is generally steeper with shorter tributaries and was hydraulically mined in the late 19th century.

The Valley sub-basin is dominated by the alluvial mainstem of the Scott River with historical large-scale dredger tailings and irrigated fields. Large scale mining operations during the 1930's left 6 miles of the upper mainstem as tailing piles. The river channel in the valley is broad and shallow, as wide as 300 feet. To the east of the Valley is the Eastside unit, which receives very little precipitation and is composed primarily of short gulches that produce limited ephemeral flows.

The Westside unit receives the majority of the annual precipitation in this basin, and produces the greatest yield of flow to the Scott River. This unit yields an estimated 100,000 acre feet of runoff during the summer months(Mack *et al* 1958). This unit is composed of complex watersheds originating in high mountain springs. The Canyon unit is where the Scott River leaves the Valley and cuts through the Scott Bar Mountains where the channel is steep and dominated by large boulders. Tributaries in this unit are steep high-energy mountain channels quickly routing water to the mainstem.

Lower Scott River Area

Elevations range from about 2300’ on Scott River at Kelsey Creek confluence to about 5900’ at Anderson Peak. About a quarter of the FSC Area lies south of the Scott River in a one mile wide band paralleling the river. This “south band” portion of the FSC Area is sparsely inhabited (approximately 10 residences) and has slopes with a general northerly aspect. The slopes, especially in the Scott River canyon are very steep, typically greater than 50%, and densely wooded with mixed conifer forest predominated by Douglas fir. Elevation of the “south band” portion FSC Area ranges from about 2400’ to nearly 5200’. Though there are portions that are relatively flat, close to Scott Valley proper, most of the “south band” is river corridor sideslopes.

METEOROLOGY

Overall, the climate of the Scott River area is a Mediterranean type, with a warm, dry summer season and a cold, wet winter season. Average Daily Air Temperatures in the region around the Scott Valley range from the low 30°'s F in the winter to mid- 90°’s F

in the summer. However, there is large variability in local climate due to elevation changes from 8,200' at the high mountain headwaters, to 1,580' at the confluence with the Klamath. In the rugged mountains to the west and south of the Scott Valley, the climate is colder and dominated by snowfall. At the lower end of the watershed, the climate is warmer with little snow. Figure 5 displays daily air temperature averages and extremes at the National Weather Service Station in Fort Jones. The period of record was from 1948-2000.

Precipitation in the Scott River Watershed is produced by storms originating from the Pacific Ocean. Most of the precipitation above 4,500' falls as snow. The 7000- 8000' Marble-Salmon-Scott Mountains that lie to the west of Scott Valley exert a strong orographic effect on incoming storms, producing annual precipitation in the range of 60"- 80". Most of this precipitation falls in the West Headwaters, Westside and Canyon sub-basins. It is the heavy snowpack in these sub-basins which contribute to the summer flows in the major tributaries. In the Valley sub-basin, annual precipitation declines to 22"-30" and in the Eastside sub-basin precipitation declines to 12" –15". About 80% of the rainfall occurs between the months of October and March (See Figure 6 - Average Monthly Precipitation).

Due to the proximity to the Pacific Ocean, winter storm systems vary between warm and cold fronts. This tends to produce a zone between 4000' and 5000' where precipitation varies between rain and snow, known as the transient snow zone. A cold storm with snowfall followed by a warm storm with rainfall can produce a "rain-on-snow" event which can produce large amounts of runoff. These events have resulted in the floods of record within the basin (1955, 1964, 1997).

Thunderstorms sporadically occur during the generally dry summer months. Generally these localized storms do not have any effect on the flow of the Scott River, but occasionally they are widespread and intense and result in increased flow in the Scott River for several days. When this occurs, it quickly decreases water temperature in the Scott River. These thunderstorms are indicated in Figure 7 as the maximum peaks during the summer months.

HYDROLOGY

A typical daily stream discharge for the summer of 1998, at the USGS gage station, is shown in Figure 8. The Mediterranean climate with wet winters and hot dry summers produce yearly discharge pattern that consists of low stream flows in the late summer/early fall and high discharge in the winter. The typical yearly hydrograph can be characterized by 3 phases:

Phase 1 – low summer/fall flows, mid-July to mid-November. Virtually all of the previous winter's snow and rain has moved through the stream system and the Scott is sustained by base flow from groundwater. During dry years, portions of the mainstem Scott River and major tributaries go completely dry.

Phase 2 – Increasing winter discharge in response to rain storms, November – April. Notice the gradual increase in discharge through the winter.

Phase 3 – Spring/Summer snowmelt runoff, followed by a rapid decrease in snowmelt runoff, April to Mid-July.

However, there is also strong variability from year to year based on that year's total precipitation and the timing of precipitation during the winter.

The large variability in elevation, geomorphology and climate between sub-basins results in multiple inputs to the discharge and temperature characteristics of the Scott River. For example, the tributaries on the Westside of Scott Valley contribute a large amount of runoff derived from a mix of rainfall and snowfall. These tributaries provide perennial flows to the mainstem. The tributaries on the eastside of Scott Valley have much less runoff that is derived almost entirely from rainfall, these tributaries only flow ephemerally.

ECOSYSTEM TYPES

Information not yet available.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED HABITAT TYPES

The Scott River, though listed as a 303d "Impaired" water body under the Clean Water Act (sediment and temperature impairments), provides habitat for Federal Endangered Species Act listed Coho salmon, as well as other game fish and non-game fish including Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, rainbow trout, and Pacific Lamprey. Other resident species include Federal ESA listed northern spotted owls and bald eagles, as well as numerous species of other birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are ___ miles of County, private, and Forest Service roads in the Scott Valley. Primary access to the subbasin is via California State Highway 3, which transects the region from Yreka in the north to Weaverville in the south. The majority of the roads are forest roads, originally built between the 1940's and the 1970's to access timber in the area. The main County roads are: 1C01, the North Fork Salmon River road that goes from Etna through Sawyers Bar, to Forks of Salmon; 1C02, the South Fork Scott River road that goes from Callahan through Cecilville to Forks of Salmon. The State and County roads are the primary emergency routes in the Scott River.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

The Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Scott River Volunteer Fire and Rescue (SRVFR), the Fort Jones Volunteer Fire Department and the Etna Volunteer Fire Department are the main fire responders in the Scott River. The SRVFR has fire response capabilities in several localities throughout the area. The area is served by the Etna Ambulance service and EMTs on call at each volunteer fire department.

Lower Scott River Area

The FSC Area is located in the Scott Valley Volunteer Fire Protection District; there is a fire station located at the junction of the FSC Area eastern boundary with Scott River Road. Lands located outside the National Forest Boundary lie within the "State Responsibility Area" and fire protection services are provided by CDFFP from a fire station located in Fort Jones, approximately 8 miles south of the FSC Area eastern boundary. Lands located inside the National Forest Boundary lie within the "Forest Service Direct Protection Area" and fire protection services are provided by USFS from a fire station also located in Fort Jones. During fire season (June-October) there are numerous firefighting resources available from both agencies within less than ½ hour response time of the FSC Area; over 100 firefighters, 7 fire engines, 2 helicopters and at least 1 dozer could be made available to respond. Despite the resource availability and capability to protect structures during wildfire, the ISO rating for the FSC Area is either a 9 or 10 depending on specific location.

COMMUNITY LEGAL STRUCTURE, JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

Information not yet available.

HAZARDOUS FUELS

Due to the complex geology and diverse soils of this region, the Scott Valley has a rich diversity of vegetation. There are three dominant vegetation types: Valley Floor Grasslands, including natural grasslands as well as seasonally irrigated pasture and hay crops; Foothill Chaparral and Oak Woodland; and Mountainous Conifer Forests (Mayer and Laudenslayer, 1988). The Valley Floor Grasslands occur on flat to gently rolling foothills and in some cases are naturally flooded, or seasonally irrigated. The Foothill Chaparral and Oak Woodland occur at lower elevations and dryer climatic regions on thin, well-drained soils. Many of these consists of decadent manzanita brush fields resulting from historical wildfires. The Mountainous Conifer Forests consist of tall, dense to moderately open coniferous forests with patches of broad-leaved evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.

Lower Scott River Area

Information provided by the USFS (Tables 1 and 2) indicate that more than 60% of the FSC Area is at very high risk of significant damage from wildfire (Condition Class 3 combined with fuel hazard rankings of high and very high). The fuel hazard ranking (Table 2) confirms that a high percentage of the FSC Area could be overtaken on a day experiencing severe fire weather by a rapidly spreading high intensity fire which would be quite destructive. It is likely that a fire occurrence of this nature in the "Scott Bar Mountains" portion of the FSC Area would spread very rapidly (rate of spread in excess of 20 chains per hour) if it evaded initial attack suppression efforts. At that rate, a fire would be 30 acres in size after the first hour, increasing rapidly in size thereafter until burning conditions changed or suppression efforts were successful. With that scenario, the FSC members are grateful that they have such substantial firefighting resources available from both agencies (CDFFP and USFS) within less than ½ hour response time of the FSC Area, they will be needed.

Table 1. Condition Class Acres and Percent of Fire Safe Council Area

Condition Class	Acres	Percent of Area
3	15,542	63%
2	8,655	35%
Urban/Development/Ag	451	2%
Total	24,648	100%

Table 2. Fuel Hazard Ranking Acres and Percent of Fire Safe Council Area

Fuel Hazard Rank	Acres	Percent of Area
Low	786	3%
Moderate	5,426	22%
High	14,198	58%
Very High	4,238	17%

FIRE HISTORY

YEAR	STATE	UNIT_ID	FIRE_NAME	AGENCY	CAUSE	Acres
1900	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	124.92
1918	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	401.61
1931	CA	KNF	MAPLESON FIRE	USF	Smoking	54.41
1933	CA	KNF	SOAP CREEK	USF	Debris	20.06
1934	CA	KNF	ANDERSEN RANCH	USF	Smoking	12.18
1934	CA	KNF	MCADAMS CREEK	USF	Smoking	89.08
1934	CA	KNF	RUSSELL PEAK	USF	Debris	980.50

1934	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	105.05
1934	CA	KNF	MILL CREEK #2	USF	Lightning	13.02
1934	CA	KNF	GARDNER PEAK #4	USF	Lightning	12.00
1935	CA	KNF	PATTERSON CREEK	USF	Smoking	39.98
1935	CA	KNF	LIME GULCH	USF	Debris	20.00
1938	CA	KNF	DIGGLES CANYON	USF	Smoking	45.03
1938	CA	KNF	MUD SPRINGS	USF	Campfire	11.92
1939	CA	KNF	JAEGER	USF	Miscellaneous	28.51
1939	CA	KNF	TOMPKINS RIDGE	USF	Lightning	66.22
1939	CA	KNF	MIDDLE CREEK	USF	Lightning	20.97
1943	CA	KNF	KELSEY CREEK	USF	Smoking	65.76
1943	CA	KNF	MILK RANCH 2	USF	Lightning	1,501.40
1944	CA	KNF	PEACH ORCHARD	USF	Debris	49.95
1945	CA	KNF	KELSEY FIRE NO. 1	USF	Lightning	23.78
1945	CA	KNF	KELSEY #2	USF	Lightning	160.12
1945	CA	KNF	WHISKEY BUTTE	USF	Lightning	57.10
1946	CA	KNF	MACHADO	USF	Miscellaneous	86.15
1947	CA	KNF	RUFFY	USF	Campfire	11.01
1948	CA	KNF	PATTERSON	USF	Miscellaneous	13.43
1949	CA	KNF	COATS CREEK	USF	Lightning	33.50
1952	CA	KNF	MILL CREEK	USF	Miscellaneous	276.01
1953	CA	KNF	BOULDER RIDGE	USF	Lightning	20.13
1954	CA	KNF	TIGER FORK	USF	Equipment Use	569.66
1954	CA	SKU	KIDDER CREEK	CDF	Unknown/Unidentified	59,592.50
1955	CA	KNF	HAYSTACK	USF	Lightning	87.61
1955	CA	KNF	HAYES CREEK	USF	Lightning	12,216.80
1955	CA	KNF	KIDDER CREEK	USF	Lightning	408.94
1956	CA	KNF	LOOKOUT SPRING	USF	Debris	19.19
1956	CA	KNF	STEELHEAD	USF	Miscellaneous	19.79
1959	CA	KNF		USF	Unknown/Unidentified	521.18
1959	CA	KNF	BOULDER RIDGE	USF	Lightning	37.65
1959	CA	SKU	LIGHTNING #5	CDF	Lightning	120.16
1964	CA	KNF	CRATER	USF	Miscellaneous	4,188.13
1987	CA	KNF	DEEP LAKE	USF	Lightning	143.89
1987	CA	KNF	KELSEY	USF	Lightning	11.25
1987	CA	KNF	ELK	USF	Lightning	19.12
1987	CA	KNF	LAKE	USF	Lightning	18,219.70
1988	CA	KNF	SUGAR HILL	USF	Equipment Use	13.20
1988	CA	KNF		USF	Miscellaneous	16,158.51
2000	CA	SKU	DANGLE	CDF	Debris	80.04
2004	CA	SKU	WINTERS	CDF	Escaped Prescribed Burn	63.34
2004	CA	SKU	LIGHT #82	CDF	Lightning	13.95
						116,848.41

EVACUATION PLAN

Information not yet available.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features
Lower Scott River Area	There are about 150 residents living in the FSC Area on 226 privately owned parcels. Generally, the FSC Area is zoned as Rural Residential, Timber Production Zone, Non-Prime Agricultural, or Prime Agricultural; minimum parcel size for in the area is 10 acres, however most privately owned parcels are larger.	Scott River Road is the sole access through t10 mile stretch of the Wild and Scenic Scott River canyon, linking Scott Valley with Klamath River highway (CA 96). Local roads providing access to residences within the FSC Area all feed off of Scott River Road, a critical use corridor for local residents, recreation users, and emergency services that is the only way in or out of the area. All of the residences and phone and power facilities within the FSC area are in areas classified by USFS as medium to high risk for wildland fires. Most structures are located mid slope, have flame retardant roofs, however roof eves are exposed and exterior structure walls are wood. Decks are exposed underneath, are made of wood and overhang a slope.	The water supply system for the majority of developed properties in the FSC Area consists of individual wells which are in many cases minimal producers. Several properties have deeded rights to larger more productive wells located in the valley bottom along the Scott River; those wells produce water in quantities suitable for agriculture development. Some residences have water storage systems to ensure a constant supply of water throughout the year. There is no development in the FSC Area that has a water system serving multiple households. Water supply for firefighting purposes is variable, depending on distance to the Scott River or other standing water bodies, but in many cases marginal at residence sites.	Shaded fuel break exists along Scott River Road.

Community	Location/Parcels/Population	Structures/Resource Use	Water Supply	Valued Features

COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

(High, Medium, Low)

Area at Risk	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Structural Ignitability	Firefighting Capability	Access	Overall Risk
Lower Scott River	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium

OVERALL COMMUNITY PRIORITY

(High, Medium, Low)

Community, Structure, or Area at Risk	Overall Risk	Community Value	Cultural Value	Overall Priority
Lower Scott River				

COMMUNITY HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES

Area at Risk	**Project Type** Shaded fuel break, defensible space	**Treatment** prescribed fire, thinning from below, commercial thinning, sanitation-salvage, etc.	**Overall Priority** High, Medium, Low
Lower Scott River Area			

ACTION PLAN

Lower Scott River Area

Table 4. FSC Area Potential Actions as ranked by FSC Members.
* in progress or completed; Nr = not ranked by FSC Members

Proposed Action	***FSC Member ranking***
Scott River Road shaded fuel break *	1
Individual access road fuel treatments	2
Organize Fire Safe Council *	3
Assessment map showing water supplies	4
Fuel Reduction around homes and other infrastructure	5
Develop Adequate fuel breaks between properties	6
Road and Home signage	7
Private timber company land cleanup	8
Council wide Timber Harvest Plan for fuel reduction	9
Map all escape routes and safety zones	10
Develop Phone Tree	11
Develop Map of all Structures	12
Form Labor Pool for projects	13
Additional Emergency Access Roads	14
Join Chamber of Commerce	15
Secure funding for office space	16
Change Laws and Regs. Re:Lop and Scatter slash	Nr
Complete professional assessment of fuel load	Nr
Training and education on pumps, fire safety, etc.	Nr

The first two actions on the list are either completed or will be completed before the onset of the 2006 fire season.

Action Plan For Priority Projects

1. Continue fuel-reduction activities around homes. We will continue to complete our access road projects. One is in progress and the other about to begin. We see needs in the future to consider:
    a. Creating shaded fuel breaks above the landowners properties to slow fire encroachments.
    b. Identify and map existing and plan new escape routes.

c. Work with a local concern to develop and pilot testing attic vent closures to reduce fire risk.

d. Create fire breaks between properties especially if adjoining properties are creating additional hazards, such as height fuel loading.

2. Develop emergency water sources to aid in fire fighting. This includes:

a. Assessment of emergency water sources and mapping these for use by fire personnel.

b. Development of new water sources by tapping seasonal streams and pumped from the Scott River when high.

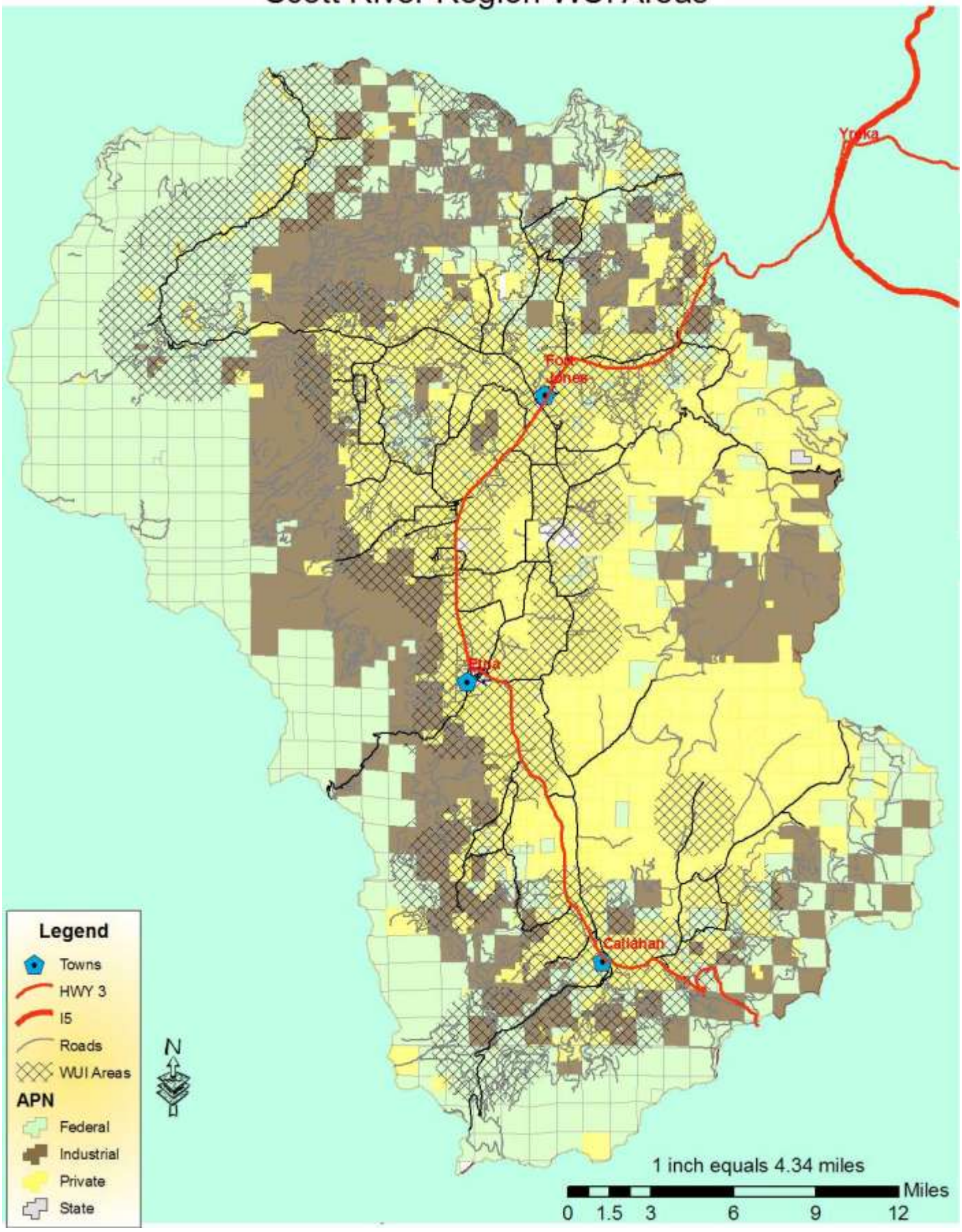
c. Creation and establishment of water storage tanks in strategic places for use by home owners and fire personnel.

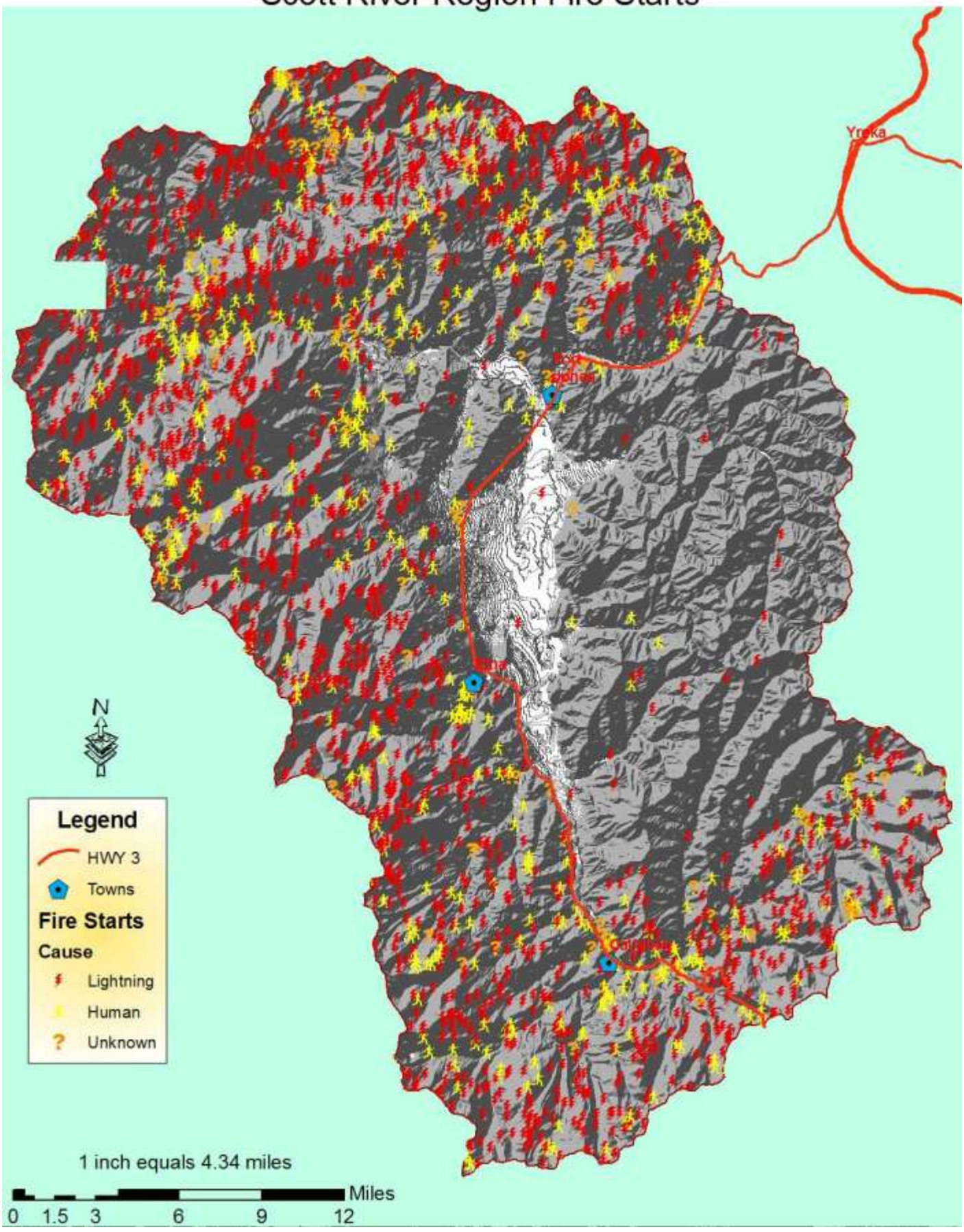
d. Development of new and lost river access to fill fire pumper and inclusion of these in mapping projects.

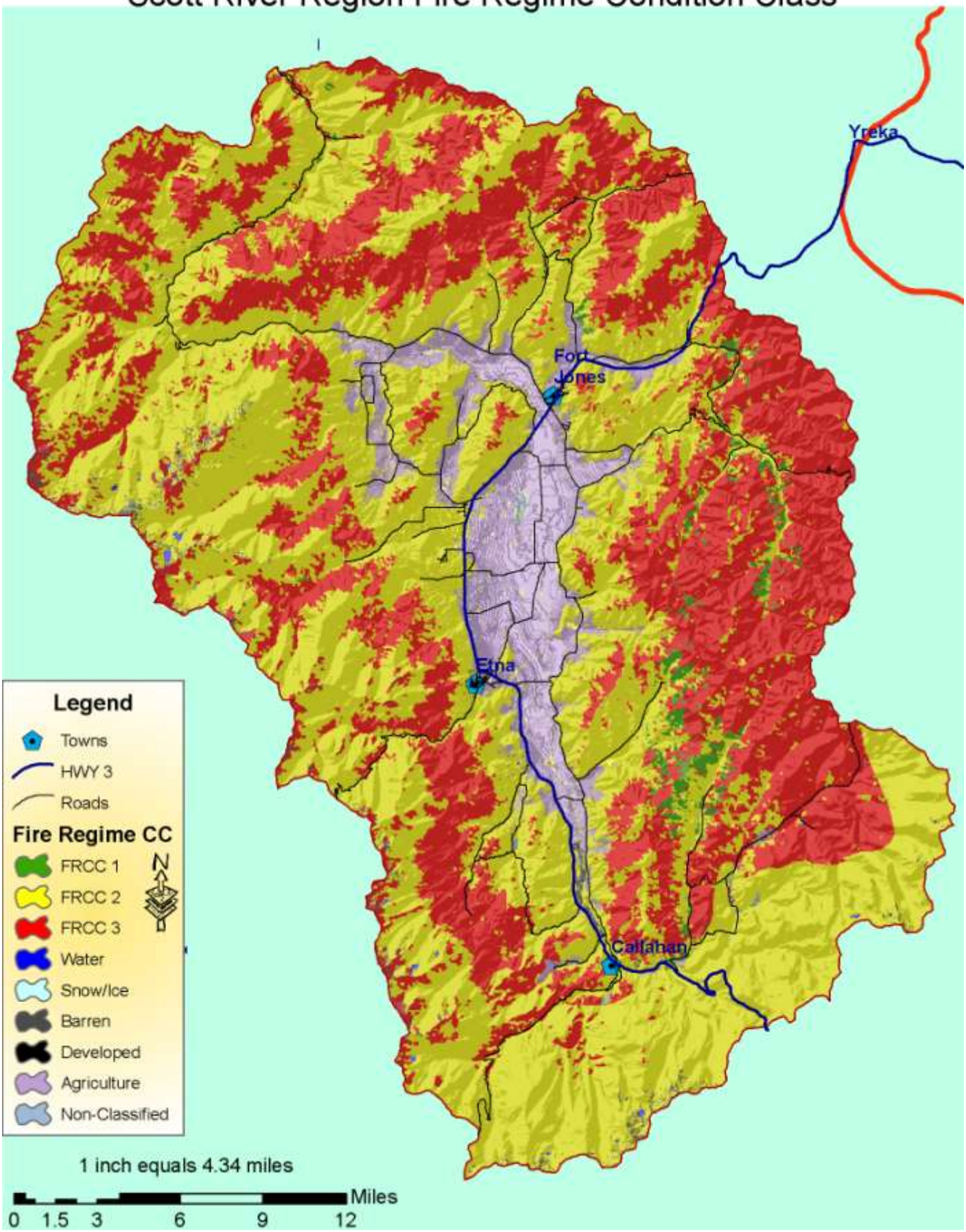
3. Continue to seek out new fire safe techniques and pass these on to FSC members in newsletters and training meetings.

MAPS

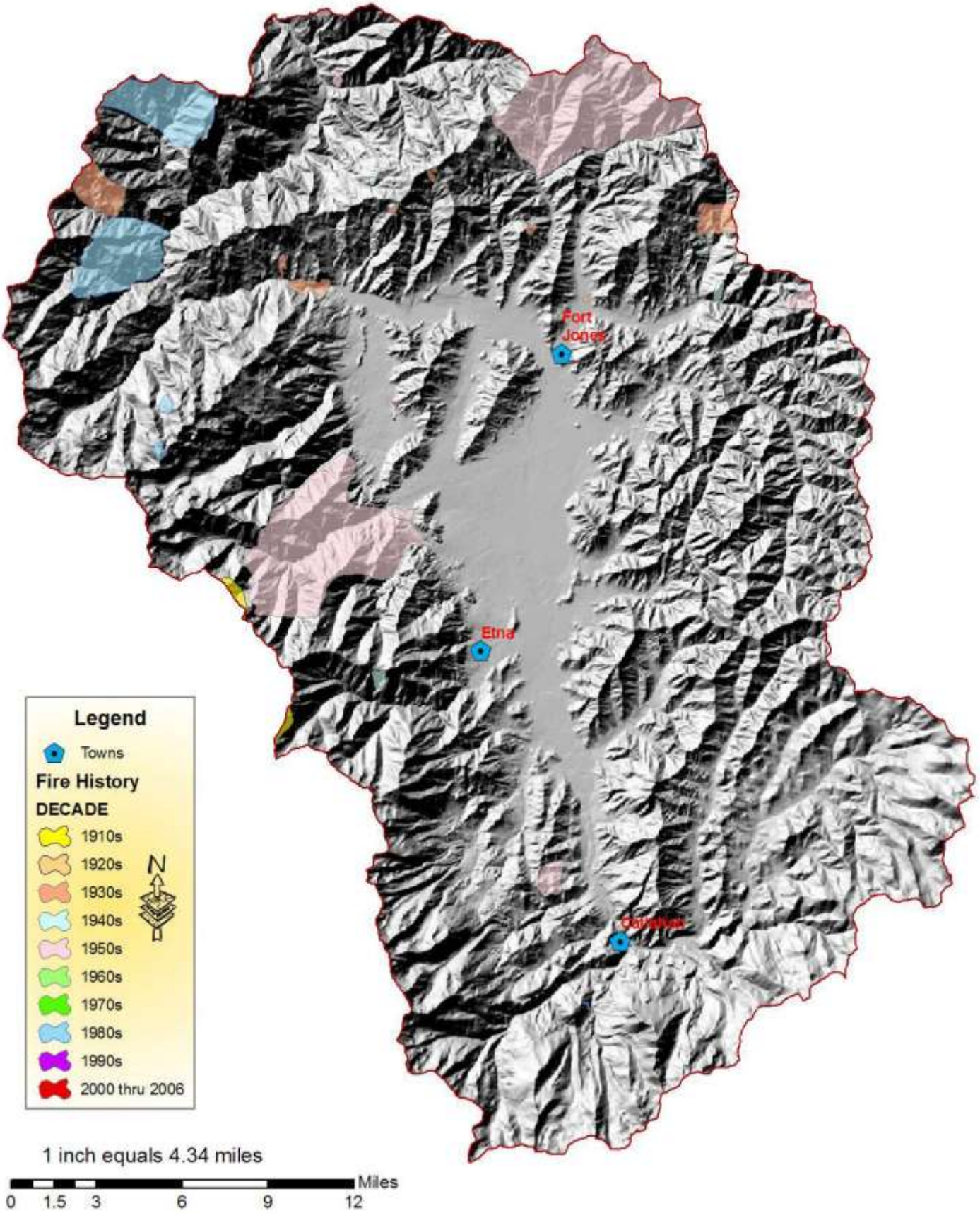
WUI Areas
Fire Starts
Fire Regime Condition Class
Fire History


Scott River Region WUI Areas
Yreka
Fort Jones
Etna
Callahan
Legend
Towns
HWY 3
I5
Roads
WUI Areas
APN
Federal
Industrial
Private
State
N
1 inch equals 4.34 miles
Miles
0 1.5 3 6 9 12


Scott River Region Fire Starts
Yreka
N
Legend
HWY 3
Towns
Fire Starts
Cause
Lightning
Human
Unknown
1 inch equals 4.34 miles
Miles
0 1.5 3 6 9 12


Scott River Region Fire Regime Condition Class
Yreka
Fort Jones
Etna
Callahan
Legend
Towns
HWY 3
Roads
Fire Regime CC
FRCC 1
FRCC 2
FRCC 3
Water
Snow/Ice
Barren
Developed
Agriculture
Non-Classified
N
1 inch equals 4.34 miles
Miles
0 1.5 3 6 9 12

Scott River Fire History



EVACUATION SITES

Families

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Etna Union Elementary	Physical Address: 220 Collier 96027 Mailing Address: 220 Collier 96027	Etna	Glenn Harris, Principal	Day:467-3320 Eve:598-1261 W/E:598-1261	300	Yes (25)	Partial	Multipurpose/Gym: pullout tables and chairs. Backup lights.
				Carolyn Siemers, Executive Secretary	Day:467-3320 Eve:598-7642 (cell) W/E:598-7642 (cell)				
YES	Etna High School	Physical Address: 400 Howell Ave 96027 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 721 96027	Etna	Jim D. Isbell, Principal	Day:467-3244 Eve:467-5390 W/E:467-5390 Cell:598-0130	800	Yes (25)	Full	Multipurpose/Gym: pullout tables and chairs in multipurpose. Backup lights.
				Winifred "Freda" Walker Superintendent	Day:468-4158 Eve:467-3913 W/E:467-3913 Cell:598-0406				
YES	Fort Jones Elementary	Physical Address: 11501 Matthews 96032 Mailing Address: 11501 Matthews 96032	Fort Jones	Gary Lampella, District Superindentent/ Principal	Day:468-2412 Eve:468-2820 W/E:468-2820	200	Yes (25)	Full	Multipurpose rm w/ foldout tables and chairs. Battery back up lights. Also, backup emerg plan w/ Forestry Serv, if needed.
				Mike Haskell, Head Customdian	Day:468-2412 Eve:468-5324 W/E:468-5324				
YES	Scott Valley Jr High	Physical Address: 237 Butte St 96032 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 607 96032	Fort Jones	Winifred "Freda" Walker Principal/Superindentent	Day:468-5565 Eve:598-6244 (cell) W/E:598-6244 (cell)	999	Yes (50)	n/a	Gym: tables on wheels w/attached benches. No backup lights.
				Karen Kraus, Custodian	Day:468-5565 Eve:468-2895				
YES	Quartz Valley Elementary	Physical Address: 11033 Quartz Valley Rd 96032 Mailing Address:	Fort Jones	John Holliday	Day:468-2448 Eve:842-3920 W/E:842-3920	150	Yes (20)	Full	Multipurpose rm w/ foldout tables and chairs. No backup lights. Half basement.
				Michelle Johnson,	Day:468-2448				

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
		11033 Quartz Valley Rd 96032		Secretary	Eve:468-2473 W/E:468-2473				
YES	Scott Valley Grange	Physical Address: 7246 Quartz Valley Rd 96032 Mailing Address: 7246 Quartz Valley Rd 96032	Fort Jones	Alvin Lewis	Day:468-2353 Eve: W/E:	75	-	Full	Lg floor space.
				Ric Costales	Day:468-2698 Eve: W/E:				
NO	Fort Jones Community Church	Physical Address: 13007 N. Hwy 3 96032 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 486 96032	Fort Jones	Don Jensen	Day:468-2520 Eve:468-2520 W/E:468-2520				
				Billy McPherson	Day:468-5321 Eve:468-5321 W/E:468-5321				

Adults/Elderly & Invalid

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Dutra Guest House	Physical Address: 170 N. 8th 96064	Montague	Lynelle Dutra	Day: 459-3266 Eve: 459-3266 W/E:459-3266	**	**	Full	** Determined by Available Beds
YES	Laurel Crest Manor	Physical Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067 Mailing Address: 201 Eugene Avenue 96067	Mt Shasta	Dan Dimapilis	Day:926-5410 Eve:926-5410 W/E:926-5410	*	*	Full	* Depends on Availability of Space

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
YES	Shasta Healthcare	Physical Address: 3550 Churn Crrek Rd. 96002 Mailing Address: 3550 Churn Crrek Rd. 96002	Redding	Jeremy Pantovich	Day:530/222-3630 Eve:530/222-3630 W/E:530/222-3630	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
YES	Northern California Rehab. Hospital	Physical Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001 Mailing Address: 2801 Eureka Way 96001	Redding	Chris Jones, Administrator	Day:530/246-9000 Eve:530/246-9000 W/E:530/246-9000	*	*	Full	24 Hours Phone Coverage. **NO LONG TERM CARE.** * Availability of space will determine if they can take patients in an emergency
YES	SunBridge Care & Rehabilitation for Weed	Physical Address: 445 Park 96094 Mailing Address: 445 Park 96094	Weed	Betty Groton, Administrator	Day:938-4429 Eve:926-6884 * W/E:244-4803	5		Full	Care Center * 90% of weekends at 926-6884
				Loretta Healy, Director of Nursing	Day:938-4429 Eve:435-2283 W/E:435-2283				
				Lynnette Jasmer, Business Office Manager	Day:938-4429 Eve:235-4391 W/E:235-4391				
				Jason Aquila, Maintenance Supervisor	Day: 938-4429 Eve:938-4297 W/E:938-4297				

Animals

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
NO	Larry & Frances Stidham	Physical Address: **Dogs:**	Gazelle	Larry & Frances Stidham	Day:842-4161 Eve:842-3268				**Call first.** They will put animals up--have room for

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
		321 Payne Lane Yreka, CA 96097 **Horses:** 10004 So. Hwy. 99 Grenada, CA or 11820 & 11822 Old Hwy 99 Grenada, CA *Mailing Address:* *P.O. Box 308* *Yreka, CA 96097*			24-Hr: 1-800-827-9500 Mary Stidham Day: 842-4161 Eve and 24 Hrs: 1-800-827-9500				horses and have capability of making cages for dogs on-site. They would be willing to help with dog food. Areas: Yreka, Grenada, Gazelle, Horn-brook, Ft.Jones, Montague.
NO	Rescue Ranch - Animals	Physical Address: 4400 Black Mt Rd 96064 Mailing Address:	Montague	Dan Viera	Day: 459-0653 Eve: 459-0653 W/E:459-0653				Takes in dogs
NO	Siskiyou Humane Society, Inc.	Physical Address: 1208 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd 96067 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 484 96067	Mt Shasta	Cathy Chastain	Day:926-4052 Eve: W/E:				Animal Pound
NO	Siskiyou Co Animal Control	Physical Address: 550 Foothill Dr 96097 Mailing Address: 525 Foothill Dr 96097	Yreka	Ron Fisher Terry Layton	Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve: 841-1596 W/E:841-1596 Day:841-4028/841-4025 Eve:842-4876 W/E:842-4876 Cell:530/598-6803	**			Animal Control Shelter

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CONTACT	PHONE	CAP	H/CAP	KIT	NOTE
NO	Loving Care Pet Motel	Physical Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097 Mailing Address: 201 Greenhorn Rd 96097	Yreka	L.S. Friedman	Day:842-5710 Eve:459-5732 W/E:459-5732	**			Animal Motel

TRANSPORTATION

ADA	NAME	ADDRESS	AREA	CONTACT	PHONE	NOTE
YES	Etna Union High School *Transportation Dept*	Physical Address: 640 Campus Way 96027 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 505 96027	Scott Valley	Larry Reed, Transportation Dept. Jim D. Isbell Principal (Etna High School)	Day:467-3297 Eve:467-5500 W/E:467-5500 Cell:598-7856 Day:467-3244 Eve:467-5390 W/E:467-5390 Cell:598-0130	Etna HS, Etna Union Elementary, Scott Valley Jr High, Quartz Valley Elem - components of Etna Union HS District 3 Buses @ 65 Pass=195 2 Buses @ 71 Pass=142 1 Bus @ 84 Passengers 1 Bus @ 81 Passengers 1 Bus @ 66 Passengers **8 Buses** **Total Passengers = 568**
YES	Fort Jones Elementary	Physical Address: 11501 Matthews 96032 Mailing Address: 11501 Matthews 96032	Scott Valley	Gary Lampella, District Sup/Principal Mike Haskell, Head Custodian	Day:468-2412 Eve:468-2820 W/E:468-2820 Day:468-2412 Eve:468-5324 W/E:468-5324	2 Buses @ 73 Pass=146 (one bus parked by phone company) Component of Etna Union HS District